UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Plaintiff,))
VS.) Case No.) 14-CR-3106-MDH-5)
ANTHONY J. VAN PELT,)
Defendant.)

SENTENCING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE M. DOUGLAS HARPOOL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 2017; 1:30 P.M. SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: MR. RANDALL D. EGGERT

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

222 N. Hammons Parkway Springfield, MO 65806

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

USA v ANTHONY J. VAN PELT 1 2 CASE NO. 14-3106-MDH-5 3 SENTENCING 4 May 31, 2017 5 6 THE COURT: We are here to sentence Anthony J. Van 7 Pelt. 8 Who appears on behalf of the United States? 9 MR. EGGERT: Randy Eggert for the United States, 10 Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: And on behalf the defendant? 12 MR. O'BRIEN: Kevin O'Brien and Chris Freiburger for 13 the defendant, Your Honor. Defendant appears in person. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Van Pelt, would you stand. 15 My name is Doug Harpool. It's my responsibility this afternoon to sentence you for the crimes you've 16 17 committed. 18 The law instructs me to sentence you to a sentence 19 which is sufficient but not greater than necessary to meet the 20 objectives of the U.S. sentencing laws. So the first thing 2.1 we'll do is we'll talk with the lawyers about what the law 2.2. provides for a authorized sentence for the crimes you've 2.3 committed. We'll then talk about the U.S. Sentencing 2.4 Guidelines manual and we will assign an offense level to you 2.5 and a criminal history category and determine what the U.S.

Sentencing Commission suggests would be a guideline sentence for someone who's committed the crimes you've committed under the circumstances applicable. When that's done, we'll then talk about factors described at Title 18, Section 3553(a) that allow this Court to depart or vary from that guideline sentence upward or downward based on the specific factors described at that portion of the law.

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After the lawyers and I have discussed those three topics and the lawyers have had an opportunity to make whatever recommendation to me they want and present whatever information to me they may want, I'll afford you an opportunity to say something to me, if you want to. You do not have to say anything. You can remain silent if you want to. But if you want to say something, I'll afford you that opportunity.

When you're finished, I'll make a final decision on what your sentence should be and I'll announce it to you and I'll explain what I'm thinking and why I've come to the conclusion that I've come to.

Before I entered the courtroom, I have read everything that has been submitted to me. That includes some briefing by lawyers, the presentence investigation report, some letters that were submitted in support of you from those that you've had a positive influence in their life, but I've not made any final decision and I won't make a final decision

until we've completed each of the steps that I follow.

You understand what we're going to do?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: All right. Go ahead and be seated and we'll get started, then.

All right. Counsel, the defendant has been guilty of two crimes that he's here to be sentenced for. The first under Count 1 is conspiracy to distribute 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectible amount of methamphetamine. That is a Class A felony. And the Court believes that the authorized sentence by the U.S. Congress would be a sentence of not less than 20 years and as long as a possibility of life imprisonment, a supervised release of not less than ten years and as long as life, then payment of a \$100 special assessment.

Any disagreement that that is the congressionally-authorized sentence on Count 1?

MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor.

MR. O'BRIEN: No, sir.

THE COURT: On Count 27, the crime of distribution of 50 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectible amount of methamphetamine, Class B felony, the authorized sentence is a sentence of not less than ten years and as long as 40 years in prison, a possible fine up to \$8 million, supervised release of not less than four years, and a

\$100 mandatory special assessment.

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Any disagreement that that is the authorized sentence on Count 27?

MR. EGGERT: None from the government, Your Honor.

MR. O'BRIEN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So that's what the Congress has said that — of course, I have to give you a sentence that is something that is authorized by law by the Congress.

So now we're going to look at the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines. That's this big thick book here. As it works to apply the guidelines — first of all, you need to know they're used in every federal district court in the United States by order of the Supreme Court — or by rule of the Supreme Court, and it requires me as the judge to assign an offense level to you and a criminal history category to you. Then we'll look at the chart that's in the back of the book and upon one column is the offense level and across the top is a criminal history category, and what I do is see where you fit down the column and where you fit across the columns, then we see where the two meet in the chart. That's the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guideline sentence for you. Again, it's used by judges all across the country by requirement. It's supposed to provide us more consistency of sentencing.

At one time the guideline sentence was mandatory.

It's no longer. As I told you, later we'll talk about whether

there's reason for a variance or departure in your case.

The presentence investigation report did a

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The presentence investigation report did a calculation of what your offense level and criminal history category should be and it reached the conclusion that your offense level is 37 and that your criminal history category is four. As I told you, six is the highest. So you would be a four. Then the columns, it goes down past 37 but we would stop at the 37 line, but I believe there are objections pending to that from your lawyer.

Do you wish to be heard on those?

MR. O'BRIEN: As far as the --

THE COURT: Offense level or the criminal history category.

MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, I think we came to an agreement on the criminal history category where I think the PSI settled at nine, which is criminal history category.

THE COURT: Nine points?

MR. O'BRIEN: Yes.

THE COURT: Which is a category of four?

MR. O'BRIEN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. O'BRIEN: So I don't think we have an objection to that at this time.

With regards to the offense level, Your Honor, there are some issues with that we'd like to bring to the Court's

attention that we've noted.

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THE COURT: You may do so at this time.

MR. O'BRIEN: Okay. Your Honor, with regards to the offense level here, as the Court noted, the base offense level identified here was for an offense involving more than 45 kilograms of methamphetamine, and I know the Court's probably noted in Mr. Van Pelt's factual basis at the time of the plea and then also in the statement — in the government's defense memorandum — or the government's sentencing memorandum, that number is sort of identified but it seems like in all of these things that number is identified as an amount of drugs in the global conspiracy throughout the life of the conspiracy. And I think as we've tried to explain in our sentencing memorandum, it's our position that Mr. Van Pelt and even Mr. Stienbarger and Mr. Malen, their involvement was at a much later date in this conspiracy.

I mean, we believe that based on admissions made by even Kenna Harmon — and we've referenced those in our sentencing memorandum — that Mr. Van Pelt's entry into this conspiracy was in late August of '14 and then, of course, there was an arrest in late November of '14. And this is a conspiracy globally that expands years that was actively investigated by law enforcement for years.

I mean, our position essentially is that Mr. Van Pelt's responsibility as a co-conspirator would be

significantly less because we would ask the Court to consider the calculation from the time of his entry into the conspiracy rather than saying that he is responsible for things that happened before he ever met Kenna Harmon, met anybody in the conspiracy, I mean — or certainly even entered into it because we believe the evidence is also clear that there was a time where Mr. Van Pelt had met Ms. Harmon but he certainly wasn't involved in any kind of illegal activity with her.

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THE COURT: The paragraph in the presentence investigation, you're talking about Paragraph 46 which is the base offense level, it currently assigns a 38 level and you say that's based on a 45-kilogram quantity. What quantity is the defendant's position should be used and what would that base offense level be?

MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, I mean, looking at the material that we've seen in discovery as far as what's been captured on wiretaps, drugs that were recovered at the time of Mr. Van Pelt's arrest and other activities in August that I think are referenced in the sentencing memorandums, we believe a range of 5 to 15 kilograms would be appropriate, which would put a base offense level of 34.

THE COURT: So it would make a four-level difference.

MR. O'BRIEN: It would, Your Honor. Again, when we look at this and consider this, we believe that base offense

level 38 reflects the entire scope of this conspiracy, again, 2 which was multi years. We believe it's well settled at least -- I mean, I think one fact is well settled, that 3 Mr. Van Pelt's entry into this conspiracy was in August of '14 5 and, again, the arrest was in November of '14. 6 significantly smaller -- his involvement was in a 7 significantly smaller portion than the entire conspiracy. 8 THE COURT: Just a second. Let me look. 9 All right. So you would put -- you're using the 10 number for 5 kilograms -- more than 5 but less than 15? 11 MR. O'BRIEN: That would be our --12 THE COURT: -- of meth? MR. O'BRIEN: That would be our assertion. 13 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 Mr. Eggert, what's the government's response to that 16 objection? 17 MR. EGGERT: We disagree, Your Honor. If I may have 18 a few minutes to describe our reason for disagreement, if 19 that's okay? 20 THE COURT: Yeah. Sure. 21 MR. EGGERT: Your Honor, we believe the level of --2.2. that the probation office indicated that a 38 is the correct 2.3 level. I will note for purposes of the sentencing guidelines 24 to kind of get right to the nub of the matter, in the

application notes on Section 1B1.3, Application Note 3B

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talking about scope, in the third paragraph it states the following: A defendant's relevant conduct does not include the conduct of members of the conspiracy prior to the defendant joining the conspiracy even if the defendant knows of that conduct, i.e., in the case of the defendant who joins an ongoing drug distribution conspiracy knowing it has been selling 2 kilograms of cocaine per week, the cocaine sold prior to the defendant joining the conspiracy is not included as relevant conduct in determining the defendant's offense level.

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So I agree with the initial statement that the relevant conduct has to be determined based on when the defendant joined the conspiracy. The earliest date that this defendant — we have evidence that he joined the conspiracy was in August of 2014 when he engaged in a transaction involving Corey Stienbarger and an individual that came from St. Louis. Also there was telephone communication that took place in September of 2014 that also indicates that the defendant was involved in the distribution of methamphetamine that was associated with the conspiracy. So I'll take for granted in this particular argument that we start determining relevant conduct beginning in August of 2014.

What the defendant is asking you to do is limit your relevant conduct determination to only those amounts of drugs that were seized during the time of the conspiracy, not taking

into account that during this entire conspiracy framework drugs are also being distributed.

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I have calculated just in the rough notes I've taken over the last few minutes after talking to Mr. O'Brien about this issue that on August, I believe, 19th of 2014,

Mr. Van Pelt was responsible for the distribution of 450 grams of methamphetamine through Corey Stienbarger, in November of 2014, I think around November 15th of 2014, Mr. Van Pelt was responsible for the distribution of approximately 500 grams of methamphetamine to Kenna Harmon which was a normal amount that he distributed to her, according to the wiretap, and he did that through the assistance of Brandon Malen at the house that Mr. Van Pelt had Mr. Malen store methamphetamine at in Springfield, Missouri. So right there we have 1 kilogram, approximately, of methamphetamine distributed just on those two transactions.

Then you go to the actual seizures that took place. In the end of November of 2014 we have a seizure of approximately 900 grams of methamphetamine from Joe Allen on November 27th of 2014. In addition, we have an other seizure — and these are all referenced, by the way, in the presentence report. I apologize for not calling them to the specific location in the presentence report. But Mr. Allen's seizure is referenced in Paragraph 35 of the presentence report. There is also a seizure of methamphetamine from Kenna

Harmon's residence on November 27th of 2014. That seizure 1 2 was --3 THE COURT: Five pounds, wasn't it? 4 MR. EGGERT: Yes. I'm trying to find it here. I 5 know it's either referenced in the presentence report or in 6 the sentencing memorandum. But the amount that was seized 7 from Ms. Harmon's residence was approximately 5 pounds of 8 methamphetamine which equals to about 2.5 kilograms of -- 2.4 9 kilograms of methamphetamine that was also seized. 10 THE COURT: Paragraph 40, I believe. 11 MR. EGGERT: Thank you, Your Honor. I apologize. 12 THE COURT: It's 5.5 pounds. 13 MR. EGGERT: Then in addition at Mr. Van Pelt's 14 residence, which is the residence that Mr. Malen was providing 15 to him, there was seized on that same day another 16 1.5 kilograms of methamphetamine from Mr. Van Pelt. 17 So just based on seizures that took place on 18 November 27th of 2014, we have almost -- actually right at 19 5 kilograms right there. So that in addition to the 1 20 kilogram that was sold by Mr. Van Pelt in August and September 21 of 2014 gets us above the 5-kilogram threshold that 2.2. Mr. O'Brien refers to. 2.3 But then we also have the money that was seized. 24 have a statement by Mr. Van Pelt that is referenced in my 25 sentencing memorandum in the section that is the factual

statement that Mr. Van Pelt signed when he pled guilty, he indicated that he had distributed 450 grams of methamphetamine with Corey Stienbarger in exchange for \$14,000 of United States currency. So that pegs the approximate value that Mr. Van Pelt was selling methamphetamine at at about \$14,000 per half kilogram.

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During the total course of this investigation there was seized from various defendants approximately \$57,000 of United States currency. So if you -- \$34,000 of that was seized from Mr. Friend on November 27th and \$23,000 was seized from Mr. Van Pelt on November 27th. So if you add those two figures together, that comes to approximately \$57,000, which would be approximately 2 kilograms of methamphetamine if you factor that in as \$14,000 a half key, or \$28,000 for a kilogram. So that gets us now way over the 5-kilogram threshold which gets us to a base offense level of 34.

However, the Court's well aware from the previous sentences that have taken place in this case that ongoing transactions were taking place from the time that Mr. Van Pelt joined the conspiracy to the end of the conspiracy, which was much more than the amount of methamphetamine that was actually seized. So I believe that it's reasonably foreseeable for this defendant to have been aware that more than 7 kilograms of methamphetamine was being distributed by this conspiracy. The totality of the conspiracy was distributing in excess of

45 kilograms of methamphetamine and I think the record or the facts from not only this particular hearing but the other hearings the Court's held in this case support that this is a reasonable and conservative estimation of the scope and the breath of this conspiracy.

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If the Court is concerned about attributing to Mr. Van Pelt the entire 45-kilogram amount, he should not be just held to the 5-kilogram amount. Go to the next level, level 36, which is 15 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing methamphetamine.

I think it is reasonably foreseeable based upon what this defendant pled guilty to and the totality of the circumstances of this case that it was reasonably foreseeable to this defendant that he was joining a large-scale, wide-ranging methamphetamine conspiracy that involved much more methamphetamine being distributed than just that that was seized by the police on November 27th of 2014. So we don't believe in this particular case there is a need to change the presentence investigative report. We think it was accurately determined.

THE COURT: All right. I want to ask you about paragraph -- Stienbarger, it's my understanding, is someone who we believe was controlled by the defendant, right?

MR. EGGERT: Yes, that is correct.

THE COURT: Looking at Paragraph 28, says,

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out.

"Stienbarger was paid a thousand dollars per trip to go to Kansas City whereby he picked up 4 to 6 pounds per trip."

MR. EGGERT: Yes, and I should have pointed that

THE COURT: Do we know how many trips he took or how often he took it?

MR. EGGERT: I do not have that information here and Mr. Stienbarger is not available to testify on that matter, so we are limited to what is said in the presentence investigative report. But even if he was limited to just making one trip, he made one trip when he picked up 4 to 6 pounds of methamphetamine, which is about 2 to 3 kilograms of methamphetamine, he also delivered \$20,000 of United States currency, according to Paragraph 28, which would equivocate to about — again, if you use \$14,000 for half a key as a threshold point, you're talking about close to three-quarters of a kilogram of methamphetamine right there. So that's also an additional factor to consider.

The government — and I don't — I can't put my finger as to where in the commentary it actually says this but I do believe I can say with some assurance that the commentary says the government doesn't have to come up with a precise figure as to exactly how much methamphetamine was distributed; all the government has to show by a preponderance standard in this particular situation is that the defendant should have

been reasonably aware that more methamphetamine was being distributed than that that he was personally responsible for and it can be supported that it reaches the level that the Court finds reasonable, which in this case we still argue would be 45 kilograms.

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That's all I have, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: You want to be heard further?

MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, I would simply point out to the Court's attention that it does seem that some of these allegations, especially the ones involving Mr. Stienbarger and Mr. Van Pelt's dealings with Ms. Harmon, there seems to be a great potential it double counts some of these drug quantities and some of this money since the allegations were and the plea was that Mr. Van Pelt did provide drugs to Ms. Harmon in exchange for money. I mean, to say that, Well, we're going to add on Mr. Stienbarger's total in addition, seems to double count the amount.

Now, I would simply say that I agree with the State that, you know, maybe there are — there is some confusion about this and it is — the burden of proof is a preponderance of the evidence, Your Honor, but I would also submit to the Court that there's a tremendous difference between 15 kilograms and 45 kilograms. From everything that I've seen here, it would seem that Mr. Van Pelt's numbers are lower. Now, does that bring us down to a 34 as suggested by the

defense? You know, perhaps the Court would not find that compelling. But I certainly think that our point that it would be something lower than the 45-kilogram threshold is legitimate based on the evidence that we see.

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THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to lower the base offense to 36. I think that gives even the defendant the benefit of the doubt — to which he may not be entitled — but I think there's clearly 15. I can see the argument that it may not get all the way to 45. So I am going to give you a two-point reduction, not the full four that you asked for. I'm going to apply a base level of 36.

Now, that gets us, then -- well, you have one other objection. Let's take it up before we get to the final. Did you want to be heard on your objection to 49 which is the adjustment for organizer, leader, manager, supervisor?

MR. O'BRIEN: Briefly, Your Honor.

I mean, Your Honor, I would simply point out that — and I don't believe the government would allege necessarily that Mr. Van Pelt had any control over Ms. Harmon, Mr. Friend or the people that were in that side of this situation. I believe — I mean, certainly I know the government will correct me if I'm wrong — that Mr. Van Pelt's leadership role is because of his alleged relationship with Mr. Stienbarger and Mr. Malen and I would say, you know, I don't think any evidence was provided that — that Mr. Van Pelt had control

over them in any sort of, you know, boss/employee way.

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I mean, they did engage in this conduct together. I would suggest that — I mean, they assisted each other in the distribution of these drugs. Mr. Stienbarger would go get them and bring them back and what have you and Mr. Malen would assist in giving Ms. Harmon drugs. But absent that assistance, I don't think a leadership role was demonstrated by the evidence. So that's our objection to the leadership role.

And I think it's more pertinent because this investigation focused primarily on the Harmon drug trafficking organization, of which I don't believe Mr. Van Pelt, Mr. Malen or Mr. Stienbarger had a really foundational role in. So the assertion that that creates that they had a leadership role in that organization I don't agree with. I mean, they did participate as far as giving drugs to that organization but to say they had a leadership role, I think it connotes something that's not there. That would be my objection there.

THE COURT: Mr. Eggert.

MR. EGGERT: Briefly.

We think the leadership role was properly applied in this case. There are two examples that I indicate in my sentencing memorandum that are also referenced in the presentence report. The first is the August 19th, 2014, transaction involving Mr. Stienbarger. Mr. Stienbarger's own

Statements in the PSR indicate he was told to go there by Mr. Van Pelt. Mr. Van Pelt directed that transaction and he instructed Mr. Stienbarger to complete it. That Indicates a degree of control on the part of Mr. Van Pelt over Mr. Stienbarger.

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The second transaction that I think is pertinent to this determination is the November 15th, 2014, transaction where Ms. Harmon actually picked up a quantity of methamphetamine from Mr. Van Pelt but she was light; there was not enough methamphetamine for what she had paid for and so she had to go back to the residence — Mr. Malen's residence — to get more methamphetamine. And there's phone conversations that are referenced in the PSR and also referenced in the sentencing memorandum where Mr. Van Pelt told Ms. Harmon that Brandon will take care of you; Brandon's the guy; he's my guy; he's working on the situation for me, clearly indicating, at least in Mr. Van Pelt's mind, a degree of custody and control over Mr. Malen.

On page 6 of the sentencing memorandum I lay out the legal basis for determining whether or not a person should be given this type of enhancement. And I would point out that this enhancement that's being given is the enhancement under 3B1.1, Subsection C. It's the most broadest and most narrowest of — correction — the broadest and the shallowest in terms of the amount of time that can be given of all the

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enhancements. Only a two-point enhancement is given under Subsection C. In order to determine whether a defendant is a manager or supervisor, the defendant need only have exercised some degree of control over others involved in the commission of the offense where he must have been responsible for organizing others for the purpose of carrying out the crimes, which I clearly think he did in terms of Mr. Malen and Mr. Stienbarger.

And I'd also point out to further highlight the point here that in addition to these two transactions I've referenced, the Court's already referenced in Paragraph 28 of the presentence report Mr. Stienbarger's statements that he traveled to Kansas City to pick up methamphetamine and also to pay United States currency to the supplier of the methamphetamine on the behest of Mr. Van Pelt. So I think in this particular circumstance the enhancement is properly applied and the objection should be overruled.

THE COURT: The Court's going to overrule that objection. I think that the two-level enhancement is appropriate. Had there been one of the higher ones, we might have been able to argue about but I think the two points is appropriate.

So in essence the Court has sustained in part defendant's objection to Paragraph 46 by reducing the base offense level two points. I have overruled the defendant's

objection to 49 and will leave that two-point enhancement. 1 2 believe that's the only objections that affected the offense 3 level. MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: So that leads us, then, with that 6 reduction to a 35 offense level? 7 MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, Your Honor. 8 MS. POTTER: That's correct, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. So applying that chart that 10 I talked about earlier, if I go to 35 and a criminal history 11 of four, that makes the guidelines 235 to 293. 12 MS. POTTER: That is correct. 13 THE COURT: Does that affect the supervised release 14 or the fine? 15 MS. POTTER: No, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: So the Court then will adopt an offense 17 level of 35, a criminal history of four, and a guideline 18 sentence of between 235 and 293 months. 19 I guess earlier I messed up and I didn't read the 20 other counts to which the defendant pled quilty. Let me go 21 back and do that. I didn't realize. 2.2. Count 48, do we agree that the 2.3 statutorily-authorized sentence is not more than 30 years in 24 prison, not more than a \$2,000 fine, not less than six years

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supervised release?

MR. EGGERT: The government does, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: And payment of \$100 special assessment? 3 MR. EGGERT: Yes, sir. 4 MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, Your Honor. 5 Then on 55, possession with intent to THE COURT: 6 distribute 500 grams or more, it's a Class A felony and the 7 sentence there is not less than 20 years and as much as life 8 imprisonment, supervised release ten years to life, a fine of 9 \$20 million, up to, and \$100 special assessment? 10 MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, Your Honor. 11 MR. EGGERT: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: I apologize for not covering those 13 earlier. All those are included in the offense level but the 14 quideline is 235 to 293 with supervised release of at least 15 ten years on Counts 1 and 55, four years on 27, and six years 16 on 48. 17 All right. Let's now talk about -- after all of 18 that numbers and argument, let's now talk about what's the right sentence for this defendant within the law that we've 19 20 established; in other words, is there a reason to depart or 21 vary from the sentencing quidelines in this case. 2.2. Mr. Eggert. 2.3 MR. EGGERT: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 Your Honor, the government's recommendation that --2.5 the sentencing memorandum doesn't change as a result of the

Court's determination today. The government's still asking 1 2 for a sentence of 264 months which would be right in the 3 middle of the defendant's advisory guideline range as 4 currently determined by the Court. 5 THE COURT: Let me stop you. I just thought of 6 something. 7 MR. EGGERT: I'm sorry. 8 THE COURT: When I said the guideline range is 235 9 to 253, it's actually 240 to 253 because of the minimum 10 sentence. 11 That's my second point is he's MR. EGGERT: Yes. 12 going to get a sentence within the advisory guideline range 13 whatever the Court does in this case because of the statutory 14 minimum. 15 That's right. THE COURT: 16 MR. EGGERT: But I would not ask the Court to impose 17 the statutory minimum in this case primarily because I think 18 that doing so would be disproportionate in light of the other 19 defendants that the Court has currently sentenced in this 20 case. 21 Mr. Van Pelt was not a minor participant or even a 2.2. mid-level participant to this case. He was one of the primary 2.3 suppliers of methamphetamine to this conspiracy group in the

months of August, September, October, and November of 2014.

Not only was he one of the primary distributors of the

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methamphetamine for the Harmon conspiracy group, he was also a person that distributed to other organizations.

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Mr. Stienbarger's sale that took place in August of 2014 was to an entirely different group in St. Louis, Missouri, that had come down to purchase methamphetamine from Mr. Van Pelt.

Mr. Van Pelt was the real deal in terms of methamphetamine distributors. This is not an individual that was just running a small mom-and-pop operation. He was an individual that was engaged in a large-scale distribution of methamphetamine. That large-scale distribution of methamphetamine also caused Mr. Van Pelt to enlist confederates to help him. We've already talked about Mr. Malen and Mr. Stienbarger. In fact, because he needed a safe location for the storage of his methamphetamine, he enlisted Mr. Malen to provide his residence in Springfield, Missouri, for the purposes of the storage of that methamphetamine, a safe house that he knew Mr. Malen would be a person that would be good to use for a safe house because of Mr. Malen's lack of a criminal history.

So that's the first issue in this that the offense itself is so severe that it requires a severe punishment.

Secondly, the defendant's history and characteristics also indicate that it requires that he receive a severe punishment. This is not the defendant's first conviction for controlled substance violation. In fact,

that's why he's facing a 20-year mandatory minimum sentence. The defendant's history shows that he has a serious problem not only with the use of controlled substances but also with their distribution. He also has convictions for receiving stolen property, forgery, burglary, possession of misdemeanor amounts of marijuana, as well as possession of methamphetamine.

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He has a 25-year history of substance abuse. This is an individual that's been given an opportunity to rehabilitate himself, has not taken advantage of that opportunity. In the process of not taking advantage of that opportunity, he's actually become a more significant and severe threat to the community's safety by his actions. think that's reflected not only in the amount of methamphetamine that he sold but also introducing methamphetamine into that community where Mr. Malen's house was, impacting that entire neighborhood; every one of those neighbors who had to deal with that safe house where methamphetamine was being sold and stored and all the traffic that comes with it and all the other criminal law violations that come from having a place such as that. That's Mr. Van Pelt that did that, much more than Mr. Malen. Mr. Malen provided the spot, Mr. Van Pelt provided the drugs and provided the reason for it to even be there.

So in addition to the type of offense, in addition

to the characteristics and the nature of this offender, there is also the issue about sentencing disparities. This is where I think really I feel very strongly that he should not get a sentence of 240 months.

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Today Mr. House received a sentence of 240 months. Mr. House was a mid-level distributor. He also had a prior felony conviction. Mr. House, just as Mr. Van Pelt, did not wish to cooperate, which is his choice. But as a result of that refusal to cooperate, he was -- he faced a mandatory minimum. But when you compare Mr. House to Mr. Van Pelt, Mr. House is a mid-level distributor in the middle of the conspiracy. While I don't minimize what Mr. House did, it does not compare to what Mr. Van Pelt did who's at the very apex of the conspiracy providing the methamphetamine that Kenna Harmon then supplies to Mr. House and others beneath her. So to give them the same kind of sentence would indicate that they're equivocal in nature and in conduct but that's not at all what happened in this case. So I think Mr. Van Pelt deserves a sentence more significant than what Mr. House is going to receive.

I also will point out that we still haven't sentenced Ms. Harmon or Mr. Friend, the last two main distributors in this case. I would anticipate that the government is going to ask for a sentence that's more severe for Ms. Harmon but I would say Ms. Harmon and Mr. Van Pelt are

somewhat equal and so I'm not sure — depending on what happens here today what I ask for Ms. Harmon because I want to keep them proportionate in nature.

Mr. Friend, because he's intending to go to trial, is looking at mandatory life. That's going to be his sentence if he's convicted at trial. So I think a sentence of 264 months as it relates to people that have already been sentenced and those people that are going to still be sentenced falls right within the level of proportionality necessary for a fair and just sentence in this case.

Mr. Van Pelt, he received a little bit of mercy today from the Court. I appreciate what the Court did here and I also agree with the facts of the case. I think that that was a justified decision by the Court, but he deserves no more mercy than that. He should be given a sentence not only within the guideline range but also a sentence that reflects his role in this case and that, in the government's opinion, is a sentence of 264 months.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: May I -- I want to talk to you a little bit more about relative sentencing. And I understand Friend and Harmon, who are the two leaders, are left, but I also notice that -- and you may not know this on the top of your head, I'm not trying to put you on the spot -- but we have David Miller who has a guideline range, at least based on

presentence report alone, of 360 months and is a criminal 1 2 history six, we have Hoffman that has a quideline range of life who's a criminal history six. Seemed like we had another 3 4 one. Canales. 5 MR. EGGERT: Canales. 6 THE COURT: And McClanahan. 7 MR. EGGERT: Yeah. 8

THE COURT: Where do those people fit in compared to Friend, Harmon and this defendant?

MR. EGGERT: That's a good question, Your Honor.

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The first person that you mentioned was Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller was a mid-level distributor. I don't want to give too much in the way of the cooperation of each particular defendant but some of these defendants cooperated.

THE COURT: Some of those I'm talking about may be --

MR. EGGERT: Some are downward departure motions, some are not. I do not anticipate that Mr. Miller will receive a sentence of — I'm not going to be asking for a sentence of 30 years on Mr. Miller. I would anticipate based on what I know of that case a sentence of between 15 to 20 years which would be less than what Mr. Van Pelt gets. I think that that's justified not only by what Mr. Miller's actions are in this investigation but also his role, where he falls in the conspiracy.

Mr. Friend, Ms. Harmon we've already talked about.

Mr. Hoffman. I think Mr. Hoffman is a bad fellow as well.

I'm not quite sure what I'm going to do with Mr. Hoffman but he also is probably not going to be looking at 30 years either. It's going to depend in large part on his continued work in his case as well as where these other defendants are getting sentenced by the Court.

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THE COURT: I'm trying in my own mind to make sure we're fair with all these people.

MR. EGGERT: Judge, I don't want to cast prophesy in a way that's going to come back on me incorrect but Kenny Friend is going to be the highest defendant sentenced in this case by far. If he goes to trial and he's convicted, his sentence by statute is mandatory life. I would anticipate Kenna Harmon's sentence when she gets sentenced will be between 20 to 25 years depending on what happens here today because I want to be fair to her just as I try to be fair to Mr. Van Pelt. Then after that I think the other defendants that you mentioned are all going to be looking at between 20 to 15 years will be the range that they're looking at.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. EGGERT: Does that make sense?

THE COURT: It does. Gives me perspective.

Mr. O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor.

Your Honor, as the Court knows, there's a 240-month minimum sentence in this case. Mr. Van Pelt understands that. One of the prior — one of the primary reasons that we believe that that's an appropriate sentence and one reason we're asking for it is based on Mr. Van Pelt's criminal history. He is criminal history level four. He does have some prior offenses. Obviously he has one prior offense for possession of methamphetamine. We would note for the Court that that dates back to 2003, so nearly — over ten years, and it involved a personal use amount of methamphetamine.

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With regards to the burglary charges that also drive up his sentence in this case, they involve conduct that he was involved in as a teenager. It is unfortunate, it's a terrible situation, but we do believe that because those convictions and those prior offenses are so remote that they do somewhat overstate his criminal history. Particularly the 851, Your Honor, which obviously the government has every right to file whatever charge they can against any defendant they can charge, but in this case, you know, it is significant because it's not a prior distribution-related offense. It's a prior possession offense of someone who has a long history of drug use and drug addiction.

I know the Court's reviewed these letters and they seem -- from Mr. Van Pelt's family -- that he has many positive qualities. He's not an evil person but he does

struggle mightily with substance abuse. He's gone through periods of life where he tried to stay clean, he's fallen back into the traps of methamphetamine. This has cost him relationships with his family, it's cost him relationships with his children, it's cost him his own, you know, ability to be a functioning, productive member of society. But the primary driving force behind this is the addiction, Your Honor. So because of that we believe that a sentence at the low end of the guideline range in this case — not even really below any of the guidelines range since the 851 brings the sentence up — would be appropriate.

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In addition, Your Honor, I think when you look at the proportionality of this, that's important, obviously, in a case — in a large conspiracy case, how did people play, what are people's roles in these kinds of, you know, conspiracies, well, I certainly don't believe that Mr. Van Pelt is on equal footing with Kenna Harmon.

Now, I realize that Mr. Van Pelt, you know, is portrayed as sort of the top of the pyramid in this situation but when you look at this situation, Your Honor, Mr. Van Pelt met Ms. Harmon for the first time in August of 2014.

Ms. Harmon had been involved in this conspiracy for years.

She had made hundreds of thousands of dollars, was building homes, palatial homes in this community with drug money. Her husband had already been arrested and federally indicted for

his own drug trafficking conspiracy and Kenna Harmon continued on. So to compare Mr. Van Pelt to Ms. Harmon to me doesn't really add up. So I would like to draw that distinction between Mr. Van Pelt and Ms. Harmon as far as being a leader in this.

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Mr. Van Pelt before being arrested did not know

Kenneth Friend, nor did he know anyone else who was involved
in this. So while it doesn't mitigate necessarily his
conduct, I think the Court should recognize that his
involvement as part of this drug trafficking organization was
fairly limited compared to everyone else, even Brandon House,
Your Honor, to a degree, who I know was sentenced today,
again, to 20 years. But 20 years, Your Honor, because of the
851, not because it was necessarily because of his conduct in
the conspiracy, was involved the entire length of the
conspiracy. He was in from day one. So very different from
Mr. Van Pelt.

Your Honor, also when we look at some of these other players, I believe in the PSI Mr. Miller is identified as an upper-level participant in the conspiracy rather than a mid-level participant. So I would just bring that to the Court's attention. But, again, you have people with greater criminal histories, longer involvement in the conspiracy and they're getting all over the place on these sentences.

You have Carlos Tapia. Again, the only upper-level

participant to my knowledge that's been sentenced so far received 108 months in this case. Now, I understand that, you know, everybody brings their own individual situations to sentencing but to say, Well, we're going to basically have a pecking order on how we work out these sentences and, you know, based on your role you need to be bracketed here and bracketed there, that's a perspective, first of all, I wouldn't agree with. I think sentences should be individual to the person. But also it's — falls in this case because of the 851s. The 851s do not allow the Court to weigh individual conduct or individual participation. The 851s basically drive up the potential upward range of sentences, average sentences in this case because they have that 20-year mandatory minimum.

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Your Honor, when you look at this situation, I believe a 20-year sentence would be sufficient. Mr. Van Pelt, again, going in on a 20-year sentence will be in his 50s when he's potentially released. That's followed by potentially a life sentence on supervision by the Court but at a minimum ten years. He's in his 60s. So you look at these letters that we received, Your Honor, Mr. Van Pelt, you know, may or may not realize this now, but he will never have a normalized relationship with his children, he will never have a normalized relationship with the kids who wrote in on his behalf who he has had a positive influence on. He will never have a normalized relationship with his father going forward.

I mean, he will face punishment with a 20-year sentence, extreme punishment, extreme loss. Relationships that he's fractured in his life will disintegrate. Again, maybe that's something that doesn't come home yet but five years, ten years down the line, it will.

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So we believe, again, that a 20-year sentence is sufficient. We believe the safety of the public is guaranteed by the supervised release. When you look at Mr. Van Pelt's history and his involvement in this, no guns were involved, no violence was involved on his part, you look at his criminal history, again, no violence, no guns.

You know, Mr. Van Pelt has done considerable wrong. He's hurt people, obviously, Your Honor, because the distribution of these kinds of drugs hurt people. However, when you look in this case at his involvement, at his participation, when you look at him individually with his criminal history and you look at what kind of sentence could be crafted by the Court to protect the public as well as meet the ends of justice, we believe a 240-month sentence would do that.

Your Honor, I don't believe I have anything else but we are asking -- Mr. Van Pelt would like to make a statement to the Court.

THE COURT: He may do so at this time. He can just make his statement from back there.

You can stand, please.

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THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I ask you to bear with me because I'm nervous and --

THE COURT: That's fine. We're not in a hurry. Take your time.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I'd also like the Court to know that this letter was probably the hardest thing I've ever done to be able to sit down and be honest with myself and — anyway, I'm just going to read it and go from there.

I said, "Over the past two and a half years this very moment has played over and over in my head. I tried to think of the right words to say, words that articulate my true sincerity, something different than every other defendant who's standing before this Court facing a life sentence hasn't already said or wouldn't say in hopes to sway the Court's opinion, whether sincere or not. Logically it seems like anyone standing before you in a situation is going to say exactly what he thinks you want to hear. But there's one thing that I'm confident about today is that you've heard it all, from every line and every book, so brutal honesty is the route that I'm taking.

"I wish I could stand here and tell you that throughout my life I've been mostly a good guy that's occasionally done some bad things and I guess if that were the case, I wouldn't have a problem standing up here listing off

all my positive accomplishments maybe shadowed by a few bad decisions. Unfortunately for me, that's not the case. Taking the time to reflect on my life and doing an honest moral inventory, I have to say that I've mostly been a bad guy who's occasionally done some good things. I say this because for me in order to hold myself accountable, I had to recognize myself honestly for the type of person I've been along with the bad decisions that I've made before I can sincerely start making a change.

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Back in 1996, 1997 I was charged with several counts of burglary and stealing. Before I ever pled guilty and was sentenced, I had some long in-depth conversations while sitting in the county jail with a man named Robert Driscoll who was there on appeal from death row. I remember him asking me what it was that I thought gave me the right to break into someone's home and take something that they worked hard for and didn't belong to me. The only answer I had was is that I don't have that right. He then asked me how I'd feel if someone did that to my parents or someone in my family. My response was I wouldn't feel good at all about it. Almost instantly I started having feelings of guilt, shame and remorse and I knew at that moment that I would never again take something that didn't belong to me.

"At that time I was 17 going on 18 years old. I didn't stop stealing because it was against the law, I stopped

stealing because I became a more responsible young man. And I can say without a doubt before this Court and my family and God that I've never taken — I've never broke into anything, stole anything or told someone that it was okay to do so since then. Once I made that decision internally, I never gave it a second thought.

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"I wish it was that easy for me when it came to using meth. I wish it were as easy to quit using meth as knowing right from wrong, and if it were, I would've quit a long time ago and wouldn't be standing before this Court in an almost impossible position, or so it feels. How is it possible that I've allowed a substance, something with no brain, to have so much control over me?

I know better than anyone that using alone is not what has me standing here before this Court facing a 20-to-life sentence but using is how it began. I unfortunately became an addict with a means, which in turn for me was a means to an end. Even up until the day of my arrest, I was an addict first. With the start of each day I was an addict before I was a father, I was an addict before I was a son, a brother, and friend and I was definitely an addict before I was a drug dealer. Everything revolved around my addiction.

I've been clean for two-and-a-half years and to think that I was so irresponsible and unthoughtful that I

allowed myself to wake up on a daily basis and put drugs — a substance, something without a God-given heart and soul — before my children, before my dad and mom, brother, sister, and loved ones makes me sick to my stomach and with words alone I can't express how sorry I truly am for being that quy.

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"To the Court I'd like to say that although I know my addiction is what led up to this point, that in no way do I believe that the severity of my addiction excuses me or gives me even the slightest bit of justification for the crimes that I committed. In my PSR under Victims' Impact it states no identifiable victims. I couldn't disagree more. As I will most surely be held accountable by this Court today, I am also holding myself accountable for any pain or harm that I caused my family, friends, other addicts along with my community who are all victims of my drug abuse and the decisions that I later made to fuel that abuse which brought us here in this moment.

"Comparing this situation and the trouble that I'm currently in to other times I've been in trouble in the past is like comparing myself to being pulled over on the interstate for speeding 80 mile per hour in a 70-mile-per-hour zone, then getting a ticket or maybe even a warning before being sent on my way to waking up in a hospital bed after being in a coma for two-and-a-half years with my family by my bedside finding out that I was in a 29-person pile-up on the

interstate because I was speeding thinking, Oh, my God, what did I do, except standing here before all of you as remorseful and as humble as I could be, I know exactly what I've done. It doesn't get more severe or serious than this right here.

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I use that analogy hoping that I'm able to project to the Court and to my family, in case they're wondering, what's different about this time than the other times. There just is no comparison from this time to another time. My whole thought process is different. Regrettably and unfortunately it took something this severe in real time for me to fully start understanding how selfish, irresponsible, and dangerous that my addiction left unchecked had become.

"To my family, I thank you all for your never-ending, unconditional love and support. Through all my mess-ups through all these years, you never wavered and I'm undeservingly blessed to be able to call you my family. Words alone can't express how sorry I am for letting you down but so grateful that you are here today still standing beside me."

I don't know -- just a second.

"Thank you for not giving up on me. I promise you with all my heart that I'm not going to give up either. I can't change the past and this is going to be a long road but I'm going to do my best to take every opportunity afforded me to better myself during this time so that some day I can hopefully be a positive asset to my family's legacy.

"Your Honor, hopefully I wasn't too long-winded but I hope that I was able to convey my heart and words with sincerity effectively to you and this Court. I know that by law 240 months is the lowest possible sentence that I can receive today. Flip side of that coin is anywhere between that and a life sentence. I'm not asking for leniency, Your Honor. If anything, I ask for your mercy, if not for myself, for my family that are sitting behind me and the ones that aren't here."

With that, I want to thank you for your time and consideration.

THE COURT: Anything further either party wants me to hear before I make a decision?

MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor.

MR. O'BRIEN: No, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Van Pelt, if you'd stand.

I promised you I'd -- I'm going to announce your sentence but I'm also going to reflect. I want to tell you that the longer I'm on the bench the more convinced I become that it's not fair to label people good people or bad people because some really good people do some bad things and some people that seem to be kind of bad do some really good things. I'm not here to make that judgment. What kind of person you are the rest of your life is something you're going to determine. It's going to be defined based on what you do and

how you act.

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I'm touched by the letters I received. Clearly have been very positive in the lives of some people and they were very articulate letters. Let me say you're an articulate guy, too. The presentence investigation indicates you've not yet received your GED, is that correct, or has he received it?

MR. O'BRIEN: He's received a GED, Your Honor. That was a correction we were going to ask the Court to consider after his sentencing.

THE COURT: Okay. Good, because he's clearly articulate and education is something he should pursue.

Well, you got off to a bad start and you haven't been able to get out of that rut, it looks like. I do note it looks like the offense — the possession of methamphetamine in Phelps County that you got at age 25, that you ultimately were discharged from that sentence. I think you got paroled and then got sent back. But it was in July of '07 and you were arrested for this offense in November of '14, although I think you got involved, I think everybody agrees, in September of '14. So you made it seven years. What a shame that you got yourself back into it because you have gifts to give people and you have positive things to contribute to society.

The law is the law and you're facing the minimum 20 and that should tell you what the U.S. Congress has heard from constituents about methamphetamines and the impact on people's

lives, and indeed you walk in the courtroom today at this moment facing a possible life sentence.

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I say this in a lot of methamphetamine sentences but it always instructs me that knowing what methamphetamines have done to your life — and you told me that you were — articulately that you were an addict first; an addict before a brother, an addict before a father — why you would want to put other people in that position and yet by selling methamphetamines you were simply facilitating other people's addictions, getting themselves into that situation.

And there are victims, you're correct. You're one of them. You're a victim of methamphetamine. Your family, your loved ones are victims of methamphetamines. The 29 defendants in this conspiracy are all victims of methamphetamine use and addiction. And all the people you sold to — or that were sold to, not just the ones you sold to — have had their lives adversely impacted by methamphetamine and by your conduct.

I am — I just learned about how strong that addiction must be if it would cause you to do to other people what you've done to yourself knowing how miserable that addiction is, and that is why the people have cried out and that's why Congress has passed tough laws. There are many who argue that the long sentences that are attributed to methamphetamine sales and conspiracies are not the appropriate

approach and not the solution to the methamphetamine problem. In this courtroom, that debate is not one that is appropriate; that's got to happen in the Congress. So if people think that drug sentences are too long, that a different approach ought to be taken, they need to be talking to their congressmen and senators because here in court my job is to enforce the law, not to rewrite it.

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I do think what you've done deserves punishment under the law. I think what you've done, we need to send a message to others, even if they're addicts, to let them know the serious consequences they face. So to the extent those are factors relevant to sentencing, and they are, as described in the law, I have to consider those. I also have to look at your criminal history. And while I agree with your lawyer that it's — started young and it's not as recent as some we see, I'm appreciative it doesn't include violence, which means your sentence will be lower than it would have been otherwise, or at least a gun even.

You have had chances to turn your life around before and you didn't do it. And regret doesn't do you any good, positive change does, but it's something I have to consider because I have to consider whether you would be a risk to the public to get back into methamphetamine and sales.

It's interesting, you were not in this particular conspiracy for long and I don't know of any prior connection

with Harmon or Friend or the other leaders but I do know that you're the one who knew the connection to the supplier in Kansas City, and that's of concern.

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In comparing you to some of the other people we've sentenced — and I'll not talk about specific cases other than to say some of those people cooperated with law enforcement and told them everything they knew to help law enforcement to try to shut down the system higher up the chain. Others chose not to do that, which is their choice, but there is a consequence to that and that is you sometimes face more difficult sentencing issues.

Trying to fit everybody in a place I think is appropriate because we don't want unfair sentencing but that has to reflect each individual person. So I understand what your lawyer was saying is we can't disregard the individual as we try to place where people fit, but I do think we need to try to fit people in the sentencing pattern fair compared to what they did.

Looking at you in this one, you certainly were in there for a shorter period of time but you were a source of large quantities of methamphetamine. You did play a larger role. So here's what I've decided to do considering all those factors I've just told you about. Here's what your sentence is going to be. It's not exactly what the government wants and not exactly what your lawyer wants.

1	Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it's
2	the judgment of this Court that defendant Anthony J. Van Pelt
3	is hereby committed to the Bureau of Prisons for 252 months on
4	each of Counts 1, 27, 48, 55, all to be served concurrently,
5	for a total imprisonment of 252 months. Upon release from
6	imprisonment the defendant will be placed on supervised
7	release for ten years. This consists of 10 years on each
8	Counts 1, 55, four years on 27, and six years on 48, all will
9	run concurrently. I'm not going to impose any fine, you don't
10	have the ability to pay one. You will have to pay the United
11	States a special assessment of a hundred dollars on each of
12	the four counts, 1, 27, 48, 55, for a total of \$400 which is
13	due immediately.
14	I have that is there a preliminary order of
15	forfeiture?

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MR. EGGERT: I did not see that. He did admit to Forfeiture Allegation 8. It could have been that the forfeiture was administratively handled. I'll have to check with the forfeiture attorney when I get back to the office. But I would ask --

THE COURT: It's my intent to finalize any preliminary order of forfeiture that was --

MR. EGGERT: Yes, that's what I would request, Your Honor.

THE COURT: While you're on supervised release

you'll comply with the mandatory and standard conditions that have been adopted by the Court. In addition, you'll comply with the special conditions listed in Part D, Paragraphs 97 A to D of the presentence investigation report.

This Court recommends that you be designated to an institution for participation in the 500-hour residential substance abuse treatment program. That's the best program that they have. Nothing good is going to happen in your life until you fully and finally get the substance abuse issues behind you. This is the best program the Bureau of Prisons have. I'm also going to recommend the UNICOR program. That allows you to do some job training. I notice on the presentence investigation report your employment history is rather thin and you're going to need some job skills, so hopefully we can get you some.

Yes, sir?

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MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, I don't know if the Court can specifically mention some places. Mr. Van Pelt has done some research into places that have job training.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. O'BRIEN: We would like the Court to consider recommending Greenville, Illinois. It has an HVAC and a machinist educational program. They also have an HVAC vocational business program is Englewood, Colorado. And then they also have a program in Florence but — for a barber

1 program, Your Honor, so --THE COURT: Where's the last one? 2 3 MR. O'BRIEN: Florence, Colorado. 4 THE COURT: Does your client wish me to encourage 5 the Bureau of Prisons to make placement in one of those 6 locations? 7 MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, Your Honor. If the Court would 8 oblige us on that, we would be greatly appreciative. 9 THE COURT: The Court -- obviously -- and I know 10 your client's probably been told this, but I don't decide what 11 prison you go to. The Bureau of Prisons does. But I am going 12 to recommend that they consider you for placement in 13 Greenville, Illinois, first, Englewood, Colorado, second, and 14 Florence, Colorado, third. Obviously, all of those job 15 training issues are secondary to you getting the 500-hour 16 program in and out of the way. 17 You do have a right to appeal my sentence. If you want to appeal, you need to do so within 14 days. If you 18 19 don't appeal within 14 days, you risk losing the right to 20 raise certain issues. 2.1 You understand the 14-day period, sir? 2.2. THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2.3 THE COURT: Do you have counts to dismiss? 24 MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor. The defendant pled

without an agreement in this case.

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THE COURT: All right.
Anything further I need to take up or consider?
MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, on the GED issue, Mr. Van
Pelt did get his GED when he was in the Missouri Department of
Corrections. I believe that was verified by probation and
parole but it was incorrectly stated on the front of the
presentence investigation report.
MS. POTTER: Just for the record, Your Honor, on
page 2, the education specifies no high school diploma or GED,
but in Paragraph 85 it does in fact verify that his GED was
obtained in 2000 and that was verified through the Missouri
Department of Corrections.
THE COURT: I guess I saw the early and missed the
latter. Let's make the record clear. We will amend the
presentence investigation where it incorrectly indicates and
note that the defendant does have a GED. That might impact
placement. I'm not sure exactly how, but we want that
information to be correct.
MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you, sir.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
THE COURT: All right. Good luck to you, sir.
THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, sir.
THE COURT: We'll be in recess.
(Court stands in recess at 2:30 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

I, Jeannine M. Rankin, Federal Official Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, Southern Division, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings.

12 Date: 06/07/1

/s/ Jeannine M. Rankin

06/07/17 Jeannine M. Rankin, CCR, CSR, RPR